The trip has been a positive pleasure instead of a worry and an aunoyauce. To be sure, if you lose a trunk, you have perhaps more difficulty in recovering it, but the chance of loss, under the English management, is comparatively small. I have spoken only of the first-class carriages, the second, being searcely fit for ladies, and the third, little better than cattle-stalls. It is not so on the continent. But I have arrived at "mine inn," where you must allow me to take my ease until another

SWITZERLAND.

FACTORY CHILDREN IN SWITZERLAND-THE IN-VESTIGATION OF 1868-LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN-THE AGE OF FACTORY CHILDREN-SANITARY CONDITION THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF GENEVA-AN ALPINE

Geneva, Aug. 14 .- In July, 1868, the Swiss Federal Chambers charged the Federal Council to instatate a general inquiry into the employment of children in factories. This investigation hes been completed, and a brief of the report, stating results, is now published. The report has two heads—one relating to the measures that had already been taken by the Cantons for the pretection of children working in factories; the other covering statistics as to the conditions of age, work, salary, fee, of the children. Special laws for the protection of children exist only in six Cantons, and these agree substantially in fixing a misimum age for admission into actories, a maximum number of hours of work, and pertain rules for attendance at school. In all the Canons, however, attendance on the public schools till the sge of 12 is obligatory. It is impossible to tell what results these protective laws have produced in the conlition of working children, as no data have been fur nished by the comparison of reports made at different stages. Indeed, adjoining Cantons are cited whose ideas and proceedings on the subject are diametrically opnosed-one affirming that excessive and premature work was demoralizing and enfecting to this class of children

was denoralizing and enfeebling to this class of children, and having interfered for their protection by a law on the "government of factories," passed a year ago; the after having decided that the existing educational laws were so thorough and so carefully enforced as to make intervention in behalf of the children superfluous.

In order to obtain uniterials under the second head of their report, the Committee prepared a set of questions, the answers to which each Canton was allowed its own method of obtaining. The first question related to the number of children employed in the factories. The twenty Cantons included in the report contain 644 factories, which employ 9,540 children, of whom 9,017 are from twenty Cantons included in the report contain 644 factories, which employ 9,540 children, of whom 9,947 are from 12 to 15, 425 from 19 to 12, and 22 less than 10. These figures do not include the multitudes of children engaged in domestic industry, whose position is eiten more inderious than that of factory children. The second question was touching the length of time during which children are kept at work. On this point there are remarkable differences, the hours ranging from 4 to 15. In six Cantons the maximum of children of from 72 to 14 is 13 hours; in three Castons, for children of 10 to 12, it is 13, and in one Canton 16 hours! For children under 10, we find at Herne and Lucerne a maximum of 11 hours. Children work Sandays only exceptionally and it a small number of Cantons. Night work is common in all the Cantons but one. As to wages, there are also wide differences. In Canton Tesen the average is only 1 to 2 centers. onces. In Cauton Tessin the average is only 1 to 2 centimes per hour; in Canton Argovic, 3 centimes; in Lucerne, 4; and the average rises to 16 centimes in Cantons arich and Bâte-Ville, and in two others to 20. The aver-ge worth of 12 hours of work is perhaps valued at about franc 20 centimes (24 cents). School attendance: With those children, fortunately not

School attendance: With those children, fortunately not numerous, that are admitted into factories at and even before the age of 10, the obligation to atlend school is, of course, merely nominal. Either hey do not go at all, or if they do, their weariness unitis them for study. But in most of the Canona children over 12 are obliged to attend school for at east six hours per week. The question is raised whether chool instruction given after work in the factories produces satisfactory results. This the Report fails to answer charily. The Government of Taurgovic is almost he only one that has busied itself with the question, and he statements it furnishes on the subject are contradictory—some witnesses giving a negative, others an affirtenents if furnishes on the subject are contradic ome wlinesses giving a negative, others an affir-opinion. Evidently, however, outside of certain uns, the factory influence is injurious to school and a subject to the contradiction of the contradiction. aining, and as complaints are numerous, probably those additions are generally—wanting. Under the Tiead of initiary Condition the Report groups the replies made to

of hygicale are not observed in the work-rooms." In the ast respect, it is true, progress has been made dering the past few years, as buildings lately creeted leave nothing to be desired in the way of space, ventuation, and warming. But these are few in number, and most of the old ones are very defective. That, after this, the reports on the sanitary condition of children should be "generally satisfactory," is a litely surprising. The custom of isolating the machinery, common in some of the Cautous, is far from and accidents caused by the machinery are not. In some Cautons corpored punishment is for-yeav; in others it is used only in abuse, and it ed the authorities would interfere in behalf of the children in case of formal complaint of such treatment. Such are the principal results of the first general

unusual. In some Cantons corpored punishment is forbioled by baw; in others it is used only in abuse, and it is behaved the authorities would interfere in behalf of the children in case of formal complaint of such treatment. Such are the principal results of the first general inequity made in Switzerland into the condition of children who work in factories—results suggesting certain defects in Industrial organization to which the Federal Liambers will probably turn their attention.

A war of discussion belative to the primary school system of Geneva has been suggesting certain defects in Industrial organization to which the column of the colorism of the colorism

MEXICO. DISTURBANCE IN SAN LUIS POTOSI-FAILURE OF VARIOUS PRONUNCIAMENTOS-EXPECTED

VISIT FROM MR. SEWARD. Mexico, Aug. 12 .- In the State of San Luis Potesi the disputes between the Constitutional Governor, Bustamente, and the representatives of his hostile Legislature are assuming a more serious form. Your readers may remember that this gentlemen was accused by the Legislature of having exceeded his legal powers as Gov-Legislature of having exceeded his legal powers as Governor. While these accusations were being investigated he asked for and obtained leave of absence, but when he wished to resume his station the temporary Governor, who represented the Legislature, replied that Bustamente must wait until the cause or lawsuit should terminate. The latter appears to have believed that in the new elections for Deputies, which were verified has month, his adherents would gain a majority, and he waited in the sapital of the State. But a few days before the elections M. Bustameute and some of his friends were suddenly arrested on the charge of conspiracy, and one of the consequences of their inprisonment was that his party lost heart and was defeated by the candidates of the acting Government; the prisoners were then liberated because the charge was not proved. The contitutional Governor then retired to his large estate of Salada, on the road to Saltillo, and, of course, in that district he the road to Saltillo, and, of course, in that district he possesses much influence. The Legislature wished to bring him back to the capital to swart the road to

judicial preceedings, and the acting Governor sent a force to the Salada for that purpose; but we have telegraphic intelligence that said force was received by a warm thre of musketry and compelled to retire. The government of the State is dictating measures to obtain resources to act vigorously against M. Bustamente and his adherents, and apparently the dispute will have to be settled by force of arms. However, it is possible that this result may be prevented by the action of the Federal forces which may now return from Tamaulipas to San Lais Potosi. Latis Potosi.
In the State of Zacateeas the Governor has also been

accused of violating individual guarantees during the last elections, and his cause has been passed to the Grand Jury. The Governor of Vera Cruz obtained leave of absence or account of bad health, and may proceed to New York or a cure. A popular subscription has been opened in 'ora Croz to push on the completion of the Zangroniz allway from the root in the completion of the Zangroniz

Vera Cruz to push on the compactor rathway from the port to Zanapa.

The volcano of Colina sizi continues in cruption, and it is noticed that there has been much lightning and an unusual amount of electricity in that region.

The gold placers of Chacalpa, in the State of Michocent, are seid to be of great importance; and it is certain they were worked before the Conquest, and concealed on the Chacalpa.

following teaching. The Governor, Guiza. The line seased. By post I will write particulars." We be not line of the state of Jalisca, that Hanez, some time ago pronounced against the Government, submitted to the nutborities saying that his move twas "an error;" and he delivered some notorious delay, but we know hot what punishment is reserved be excluded. Apparently Dan Placido de la Vega bit in Tepic, and it is reported that the dictator of district, Lozada, has offseed to give him lands and if he will set to work instead of promoting civil war, leading the old Indian is the more sensible man of the The disturbance in Taxpan, which commenced on meraling of the 14th of July, was caused by differences it the elections for members to the General Congress; he fourth day the chiefs of the "pronunciados" took ight and order was restored. The telegraph from pan is now communicated with the Vera Cruz Line, is rapidly advancing to Fampleo.

in all parts as the mation's guest, and his caused a great and pleasurable sensation in the country.

An official communication has been received from the Governor of Moreha. It is stated that there are 300 of the rebels in arms, who had recently been pardoned on account of complicity in a former revolt. To these, 200 Indians have united themselves. The combined forces threaten much the order and stability of the State. The adjoining populations remain quiet, and some of these have offered their services to the State toward putting down the insurgents. There is already in Zucapu a force destined to fight against the rebels. It is stated that this insurrection has no political basis.

News has been received from Tuspran up to the 2d inst. A mutury broke out in that port on the 14th air., in which was assassimated the Secretary of the Chief of Police, Don Ygracio Teledano, and the Chief of the Police, Don Matuel A. Gorrechotegui, was himself wounded in the left hand. The muturers placed the Chief in prison, as also the President of the Common Council, Don Antonio Alvarado, a son of the latter, and the Chy Treasurer, Don Manuel Cast lia. The insurgents remained in full possession of the city until the 16th, when the Chiefs left the town. Their partisans soon after laid down their arms, when the prison doors were opened and the persons imprisoned went out in safety. The town at once resumed its wonted tranquility.

In Comiten there is raging a war of races. The insurrection of the Indians of Chamula is extending. The revolt has for foundation the principles of idelatry. A society called the Zacatecans have actermined to suppress this liberty of conscience, and recently put to death

ACCOUNTS FROM THE SEA ISLANDS, FLORIDA,
ALABAMA, AND GEORGIA.

The Chartesion Courier hopes that the reports circulated in reference to the ravages of the enterpillar on the Sea Island cotton may prove exagerated, and may that the crop and sensen are too far advanced to admit of any serious damage to the present prospects of the Sea Island planters, who have felt very seriously the hand of misfortune in the almost total destruction of

ies injured according to its growth.

The Chealtt (Fin.) Journal of the 18th inst. says:

Though the caterplians seem to be everywhere, as jet we have heard of no serious damings done to any of our farmers, except the cases of two plantalens, already moutdoned, near Flourington. They have now webbed no generally, we believe; when they next appear we may look out for the changing operations to coronance. We have learnd several of our planting frands say that, even should they be exten out now, they will make two-thirds of a crue.

From the following paragraph in The Montgomery (Alabama) Aftertiser of the 24th inst., it would appear that the caterplian is spreading in that State:

The Wonter-This fore of exton has appeared pretty generally of late. The early cotton will not be injured to any great degree, but there is much of the crup wideh is late. In many heatness foot-bitten cotton was replanted, and in some cases planters had to wait until the late of May for seed to plant the last of the crups. Cutton of this kind will be seriously layined by the worms. While we hope much from the effects of the bedweenther, we are at the same time fearful that the juid of the crups will be much less than was anticipated a mosth ago.

The celltor of The Macen (Ga.) Telegraph inakes the following report of his personal observations during a recent trip in South Western Georgia:

We returned yestenday from another figing trip to Eufaula, and while on the train in conversation with gentlemen at various points along the road we gave most of our attention to the crops—particularly that of cotton. We were greatly surprised at the difference in the appearance of the action plants to what they were about three weeks ago. They seem to have been redoced in sites and look badly indiced, Many fields we noticed were literally parched up, while in others, the roat had coil right ruined the plants. Of one thing we are sure, and every man who has given the subject his personal attention will indone it, when we say that the cotion crop of So

A portion of South-Western Georgia was recently visited A portion of South-Western Georgia was recently visited by a tornado, doing great damage to the crops. The Macon Telegraph of Tuesday furnishes the following account of the tornado, and its destructive effects:

We learn from several planters in the city esterday, some of the details of a terrible tornado, 12 mides wast of the city, Sanday afternoon. A planter who lives at Mines' Cressing, on the Macon and Western Rairead, says about 4 elected two dense, black clouds, fring in diametrically epocate directions, one from the South, and the other coming down from the North, came in collision over his plantation. A dull, heavy tour immediately followed, and looking heavenward, he says the rapors to terrible commotion. In an instant, as it were, the wind leaped to the earth, running as a cyclone, and lapping up trees, fences, and everything of a light character. It was funnel-shaped and covered a circumference of shout one mile. Taking a south-west direction, it passed into Mouroe County, carrying destruction in its path. Corn and cortion, trees and fences, were torn up and scattered acroad. Many houses were introofed, but we have heard of no loss of bite. It is impossible to tell the extent of the damage sustained. All cotton open was more or less statued and well migh raised.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

This little African Republic began its existence as a colony nearly half a century ago, and has now existed for over 29 years as an independent nation. It has received from the United States through various societies 14,222 free people of color, and 5,722 native Africans recaptured from slave ships have been carried thither. A very large proportion of the emigrants sent out from this country were persons brought up under Slavery, and deplorably ignorant. Many have since become tolerably well educated, but a large number still remain in an abject condition. Dr. Pinney, who personally examined nearly every settlement in the colony last Fall, has just reported that the greatest want of the Republic is schools. Commerce and agriculture were advancing, but education was lamentably backward. This need the New York State Colonization Society is endeavoring to supply, and for this purpose solicits the assistance of all friends of the negro race. This little African Republic began its exist-

It is stated in the Paris Siècle of Aug. 10 that M. Charles Quentin, one of the editors of the Receil, has now been closely confined for two months in a cell in the prison of Mazas, and that to this day he has undergone no examination whatever, and does not know of what he is accused. The Siècle points out that he is well known, is accused. The Siecle points out that he is well known, and, if required, could give bail; and it maintains that France is the only country in Europe where a man can be thus deprived of freedom, separated from home, friends, and occupation, without any cause being assigned. "That such a disregard of individual liberty should still be possible in France," it adds. "eighty years after the capture of the Bastlie and the suppression of lettres de cachet, is lumiliating to the country, familiarised as it has been by every Government with indifference to individual liberty."

The heaviest extens over used in healthing in the capture of the heaviest extens over used in healthing in the capture.

The heaviest stone ever used in building in Pittsburgh was delivered on the site of the new City Hall in that city last week. The stone is sixteen feet long, eight feet wide, and fifteen inches thick, and weighs about twelve tuns. It was quarried at Catfish, Clarion County, seventy-two miles from Pittsburgh. It was loaded on a car on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, from the platform at the siding belonging to the quarrymen. Two other stones of similar size have been quarried for the City Hall, and when dressed will be placed so as to serve as a flee for the balcony, and also as a ceiling for the catranse as a hall.

both the rich and the poor. Charges of combination and extortion against monopolists are made, and met by counter charges of unjustifiable combinations and "strikes" among the miners. These charges and counter charges may or may not be true; the fact, however, that coal is very dear is undisputed. A remedy for this evil is of great concern to your vast population, and it would seem that the readiest relief would be in opening up new and abundant sources of supply, from localities of easy access and net likely to be brought under the influeasy access and not likely to be brought under the influence of existing "rings" and combinations, if such there be. The only satenaive coal-fields from which you are not now drawing largely, and which have water transportation from the very pits to New-York, are those around this city. In the counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan, and Goochland, within a few miles of Richnond, there is a coal basin of about 10 by 30 miles in extent. Most of this coal is biturbineus, but in some localities a natural coke of great excellence is found; and within 15 miles of this city an outcrop indicates, aimost certainly, the presence of a vein of cannel coal. It is only here and there, in this immerse basin, that "pits" are in operation. Lack of local capital accounts for this, Now is not the question of cheap feel for New-York sufficiently important to lead to as organized movement that would supply the capital necessary to work some of these mines on a scale large enough to break down the efforts of monopolists and strikers in Pompsylvania and Maryland? Thousands of acres of the richest of these coal lands may be purchased at or below \$100 per acre, with canal or rairoad transportation all the year round to the shapping at this port. An unlimited supply of negro labor can be obtained at low wages and without danger of "strikes." Experience here has demonstrated that the necroes nake as good coal miners as white men. They work for about haif the wages of white miners, and as long as they are promptly paid, well fed and kindly treated, they will enjoy their "gang-work" and be perfectly contented and happy.

If the coal consumers of New-York would organize a great metropolitan coal company, with say a million of cheap coal, it is hardly to be doubted that an amount of cheap coal, it is hardly to be doubted that an amount of cheap coal, it is hardly to be doubted that an amount of cheap coal, it is hardly to be doubted that an amount of cheap coal, it is hardly to be doubted that an amount of cheap coal, it is hardly to be doubted ence of existing "rings" and combinations, if such there

which the coal could be taken to New York as cheaply as from Peansylvania.

It may be asked, what prompts me to invite the attention of your readers to this subject. The reply is, that it will bring capital to Virginia, oven new sources of wealth to us, interest your people in our material resources, establish business relations, and lead to personal and political friendships that will promote the general welfare of our people, and confer a great benefit upon yours. These are sufficient reasons for calling public attention to the subject under my own signature, as I publish nothing anonymously.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 25.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In Mr. N. W. Meeker's letter on finance be neglects to state that the greenback issue is not regarded as a debt, but is and has been from the first, money, or a people's currency. It is true there are many good business men who believe that a well-secured paper currency is the best medium of exchange, and a vast majority who is the best medium of exchange, and a vast majority who do not believe that our safest, best, or quickest road to financial soxedness is through contraction of the currency. The truth is, the American people love the green-back, and have come to believe that any currency which the American Government will guarantee, and receive for taxes and public dues is good enough for them. Demagogues will denounce Congress and the National Banks, and cry out "give us more greenbacks" to loan the people, who will deposit bonds as security, when in all essential points this is the very principle on which the National Bank notes are issued. The only real difference between a greenback and a bank note is that the latter is the Treasurer. Don Manuel Cast lia. The insurgents remained in full possession of the city until the 16th, when the Cher's left the lown. Their partisans soon after laid down their arms, when the prison doors were opened and the persons imprisoned went out in safety. The town at once resumed its wonted tranquility.

In Comitan there is razing a war of races. The insurrection of the Indians of Chamula is extending. The revolt has for foundation the principles of idolarly. A society called the Zacatecaus have actermined to suppress this liberty of conscience, and recently put to death one Sefor Galindo and his disciple, who were said to be in favor of idol worship. The people demanded their lives, and they were tried by a court-martial and summarily executed. Two or three serious lights ind taken place between the Indian idoi-worships and the Zacatecaus, and considerable number of persons had been killed.

COTTON IN THE SOUTH-EAST

ACCOUNTS FROM THE SEA ISLANDS, PLORIDA, ALABAMA, AND GEORGIA.

The Chartesion Courier hopes that the reports circulated in reference to the ravages of the categories of the lown offleers of a large town to vermine to the sea island cotton may prove exaggerated, and says that the evopand season are too far advanced to a mindividual or bank, secured to and guaranteed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the former last filed by the former last filed by the Government anythinot any the form however, wasting it free to all who can deposit the necessary bonds, requiring the backs to deposit a four per cent bond its be haved as security for civalation, and reserve the coin they receive in fact in their own vaults, but softing it for profit as how. Chas. W. Wardwell. Stamford, Aug. 25, 1809.

AROUT COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I observe in The Evening Post to-day, under the above caption, a terrible attack upon you, by "No Monopoly," who, after stating his case, expresses the "hope that it effectually disposes of Mr. Greeley's difference in the raw cotton price, and leaves it entirely a question of working a pound of cotton in 1861 and 1869. It may seem a pity to spoil the self-satisfaction which shines throughout the article referred to, but I cannot help asking "No Monopoly" for a correct estimate of the value of the cent of 1861 compared with the cent of 1869. value of the cent of 1861 compared with the cent of 1862.
What is, in fact, the purchasing power of the currency received by the manufacturer at the times spoken of? "No Moropoly" says that a poind of cotton, in 1861, produced the manufacturers 275 cents over the cost of the cotton; and that a poind of cotton in 1869 produced the same manufacturer 41 cents over the cost of the cotton. The difference of 135 costs is given with an air of triumph, as unanswerable proof that the manufacturer in 1869 gets a greater profit than he did in 1861. did in 1861.

It will be very evident, to all not willfully blind, that the real profit depends upon the purchasing value of the money received. I find, as a manufacturer of 28 years' experience in this City, that the purchasing value of the currency of 1879, is little more than half that of 1861. I have to pay more than double wages for the same work; and almost every item of household expenditure is double. Some of these have fluctuated lately; but I know of no man in New-York City whose expenses of keeping house are not nominally double what they were in 1861. It is hardly necessary to give all the items to prove this. It will be sufficient to refer to the prices of fresh meat, poultry, vegetables, house-rent, and general wages. If politicians had not made unfair use of the subject, I should have referred also to the item of taxes. If, then, the purchasing value of the currency of 1860 is in fact only half that of 1861, the cases stated by the writer above quoted should be considered accordingly, and would be as follows: In 1861, the gross advance received for manufacturing one pound of cotton was 272 cents over the cost of the cotton. In 1869, the gross advance received for manufacturing one pound of cotton was 41 cents currency, whose purchasing power, as compared with that of 1861, was 264 cents over the cost of the eotton. It would be interesting to trace the reasons of this difference of value, and it is written upon it, appears to be surrenneded with darkness; but you will doubtless think these remarks are enough for this time. I will, however, keep an eye upon "No Monopoly," and, while assuring him that I sympathize most fully with the name over which he writes, I do not think it consistent in him to claim, by implication, a monopoly of all the honesty, and wisdom, and common sense in present use.

Home Industrix. did in 1861. It will be very evident, to all not willfully blind, that

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1869.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Allow me to furnish you with some details of the matters referred to in your article on Russia, in THE TRIBUNE of the 13th inst. In doing so I will not be suspected of partiality for Russia as I am myself a Livonian and do not dare to return to my native land, on account of the publication of a political treatise, obnoxious to the Russian Government. In reference to the German editors, I can furnish you with the Iolleving facts. The cause of Mr. Julius Eckhardt late editor of the Rigaische Zeitung leaving was his acceptance of the editorship of the Leipzig Die Gresshoten. A pointleal pamphlet which heywrote after he left Livonia has reudered him obnoxious to the Russians. The other editor is Woldemar von Bock, one of the leading noblemen of Livonia. Disapproving of the slow, though sure, process of Russification pursued, and its demoralizing effects he voluntarity sold his estate and moved to Germany, where he has published a series of articles that must render his return to Russia, at any time, impossible. The Dorpat professor referred to is Mr. Carl Shirren, an eminent historian. He has been dismissed from his professorship, but the first edition of his reply to the Moscow writer, owing to the personal intervention of Alexander II., escaped suppression. Orders have been given to teach the principal branches in the German colleges in the Russian language, but some studies will be in German as heretofore. The German newspapers in the Baltic provinces have not been disturbed.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1869. noxious to the Russian Government. In reference to the

THE MOBILE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your question, "Does not the Treasury Department think we have had about enough prologue in this business, and that it is time to come to business !" has attracted my attention, and as I know something about this case, I can answer that Col. F. W. Kellogg was Internal Revenue Collector, and Albert Elmore Collector

of Customs of the port of Mebile at the time the mock export of whisky per "Ann D." was made from that city. The schooner "Ann D." tunnage and the other circumstances attending the fraud as published by you in yesterday's paper is correct. The schooner was cleared from the Custom-House at Mobile after office hours—5 p. m.—by the Collector in person, assisted by Mr. Parker, his cashier, the marine, entry and clearance clerk not being present. Mr. Walker, Customs Inspector, to whom it appears was assigned the duty of lading the whisky on board the vessel, was a totally irresponsible person, and had been engaged in a somewhat similar transaction under the Collector's supervision, about six mouths before, and known to the Department as the "Encarnaceon" affair, which had a very demoralizing influence upon all customs officials at that time, and upon the minds of many susceptible persons engaged in foreign trade. It is sufficient to say that, though known to the Department, no example was made, which makes it not at all surprising that the "Ann D." case so soon followed. Walker, it is said, was advised to leave the city, and left for Liverpool immediately after, and before the last affair became known.

New-York, Aug. 21, 1869. New-York, Aug. 21, 1869.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS-A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I see in your Daily of Aug. 13 a note from Dr. Holbrook, referring to Kindergarten Education, and telling people who wish to become members of Madame Kriege's (not Kruze's) Normal Class, that my sister, Mrs. Horace Mann, and myself may be communicated with in Boston. Now, Madame Kriege's Normal Class and her daughter's Kindergarteo are at No. 127 Charles-st., Boston; but Mrs. Mann and myself live on Folien-st., Cambridge, not in Boston.

The impression the note gives seems to be that Mrs. Mann and I, as well as Mrs. Kriege, are engaged in the Normal School personally. This we are not. Our interest in it is purely a disinterested one in the establishment of Frebel's Reform of Primary Education, which can only be brought about by the previous training of teachers to conduct it. For this Reform is a radical one, and not even the most talented and faithful persons, loving children to the last degree. can conduct a Kindergarten without training, any more than a person could teach playing on the harp wilhout a previous education in the science of music in general, and the manipulation of the harp in pattletiar. Children are "harps of a thousand strings," mentally as well as physically. They should be understeed by Sienus of a special study of human nature, that their innocence may not be injured by conventionalism of any kind. They are to be trained to labor artistically, as they can be only by persons who understand the principles of production that lie as the basis of everything in more and nature. Nothing interferes with the institution of this great Reform so much as the bogus Kindergarten teaching which is so common. Hence our disinterested interest in Madame Krege's Kindergarten Normal Training.

Cambridge, Aug. 16, 1890 Madame Kriege's (not Kruze's) Normal Class, that my Cambridge, Aug. 16, 1860

LABOR, WAGES, AND THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Among the best and most sensible things done by the National Labor Congress, was to adopt Mr. Cameron's resolution that, "in case they are pressed for want of employment, they proceed to the public lands and become actual settlers, kelleving that if the industry of the country can be coupled with its natural advantages, it will result both in individual relief and national; advantage." That certainly is very much better than resolving to form themselves into monopoles and recommending that, "as soon as the proper time has arrived, labor shall be stopped at the same time and simultaneously in all trades of a State, in order to enforce the Eight-Hour law." There is no trade more honorable than the trade of agriculture, and laborers are sure to make a good living at it if they will only adoptit. If they remain at their old trades and stop labor, they will injure themselves quite as much as any one clse, because labor is their capital, and the more of it they thus waste the poorer they will be. Those who thus seek to force labor up, either by strikes and combinations for advance in prices or by reducing the hours of labor (which is only another way of doing it), seem to me to be short-sighted, as diminished labor at present rates implies a corresponding increase in the present prices of commodities, and they would be no better off in the end. If a laborer only desires to work four, say, or eight hours in a day, let him fix his price for that time and put it in the market; but, if another laborer which to labor ten, or twelve, or iffeen hours, let bim have the privilege, and allow him to get pay accordingly, wethout the fear of a mob to force him trom laboring at all. The election of Mr. Travailiek, as President of the Labor Congress, will not add character to the labor movement in this State, where he is known to be a mere political shyster, and has for several years been a sort of "decoy-duck" or "stoolpized" of the Copperhead Democraey.

Detroit, Aug. 26, 1809. lands and become actual settlers, believing that if the

HISTORY NEGLECTED IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your article this morning, on "Com-

Sign: In your article this morning, on pulsory Education," you say:

"The radiments of bislory, geography, stitimetic, and the art of writing, are hundry less a accessity than reading, and may properly be another in sind carried along shordmarkly at the process of sequing the language. Such a measure of colonities a desocrate State is essupplied, or a sortis necessity, to secure to every extracted them in the country; yet what are we doing in the State of New-York! All the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, with but two exceptions, require teachers to pass an examination in United States History before being heemed to teach the higher branches. One of the exceptions is the State of New-York. The consequence is that history is not taught at all in hundreds of the public that history is not taught at all in hundreds of the public that history is not taught at all in hundreds of the Cornell exceptions is the State of New-York. The coincequence is that history is not taught at all in hundreds of the public schools of the State. Nor is this all. I was surprised to find recently that the tests for admission into the Cornell University are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, seography, and algebra. Here, you see, the history of our own country is entirely ignored. As a consequence of this, United States History has been struck from the curriculums of most of the 211 academies under the supervision of the Board of Regents. Is not this wrong in itself, besides being grossly unfair to the great number of boys and girls who never expect to go to the University! Mrlyn, Aug. 20, 1869.

DUTIES OF DENTISTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In a recent number of your paper you refer to the action of the American Dental Association is regard to feminine dentists. I believe it is generally admitted that women have the right to practice medicine and dentistry whenever and wherever they please. But and dentistry whenever and wherever they please. But as a member of the American Dental Association I desire to correct a misapprehension respecting the drittes of our pryfession. One might infer from your article that our chef occupation is to extract or draw teeth—hence you call us "tooth-drawers," on the contrary, it is to save and preserve teeth. As a profession we persistently condemn the practice of extracting teeth, and only censent to it as a resort in extreme cases, usually resulting from willful carclessness or neglect. Many of our best dentists do not extract a dozen—cth a year, yet I am aware that a rery fee individuals, so called dontists, do tour out teeth are concerned, the duties of a faithful dentist are decidedly of a conservatory nature, and he can well afferd in the exercise of his profession to be termed a "tooth-drawer."

New Fork, Aug. 26, 1869. New-Fork, Aug. 26, 1869.

ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A Washington dispatch says that \$50,000 per month has been saved by the reduction of the ciercal orce in the departments, and your correspondent adds: The heads of the department have discovered that the public business is better cared for by the reduced force than it was under the late Administration, when there was a continual cry for more clerks, and it is not improbable that a further decrease will be recommended at the next session of Congress." Why not at once reduce probable that a further decrease will be recommended at the next session of Congress." Why not at once reduce the force to the actual wants of the service, without waiting for the action of Congress, and, if possible, save another \$0.000 per month! Gen. Grant's administration has done nobly and bravely thus far in reducing the debt and current expenses, and there need be no fear that the people will be offended at still greater economy.

Detroit, Aug. 25, 1869.

ECONOMY.

IS ANDREW JOHNSON A FRIEND OF THE SOUTH I To the Editor of the Tribune.

Six: Does Andrew Johnson show himself a true friend of the Southern people by talking about repudiating their bonds, and injuring their credit! There padating their bonds, and injuring their credit? There are now several Southern States in the market for new loans, Louisians for instance, and they hardly expect to pay a greater discount than necessary, but if Mr. Johnson continues his repudiating harangues, he will cause them loss enough indirectly. In decent business circles his course would be considered simply fraudulent. Honesty is the best policy.

New-York, Aug. 26.

KU-KLUX VIOLENCE IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Banner (Democratic) referring to the recent Ku-Klux outrages in Rutherford County, Tonnessee, speaks as follows: "It is not necessary to inquire who gave the first provocation. It is enough to know that certain parties have taken the law into their own hands, that they have killed one negro, whipped or otherwise maltreated several others, and frightened many from their homes—and all this without the sanction of the courts. Worse han all, these acts have been committed not in open daylight, but under cover of masks, disguises, and the darkness of night. We had hoped that the recent popular friumph at the polis would at least bave brought us permanent peace. Is that hope to be blasted by the lawlessness of rash, inconsiderate men! Are the liberties just regained to be imperilled by such inexcusable outrages! God forbid! We entreat the law-abiding citizens of Rutherford, who are intelligent enough to understand how critical is the condition in which our affairs still remain, to at once put down by force of irresistible public opinion these enemies of law and order. Remember that our very political existence yet hangs trembling in the balance—that it may need only such hostile influences to turn the scale against us. Gov. Senter issued a proclamation, on Saturday, warning all persons in Rutherford County and other localities, who have been engaged in these unlawful acts The Nashville Banner (Democratic) referring us. Gov. Senter issued a proclamation, on Saturday warning all persons in Rutherford County and other le valities, who have been engaged in these unlawful acts of violence, to desist at once, or he will call out the military ferce of the State to preserve order.

THE NEGRO EMICUATION MOVEMENT. A colony of some 400 negroes, in Maury A colony of some 400 negroes, in Maury County, Tennessee, has been forming an organization to enigrate. The similar movement set on foot at Macon, Georgia, would indicate that the subject of enigration from their old homes in the South is growing popular with the negroes, who are growing weary of the interminable agitation of their rights in the South. A large number of them apprehend that they will be disfranchised in a short time, and their fears are increased by the tone of several of the Memphis papers and some of the country press. If the exodits once gains headway no human persuasion can stop it. The last negro will leave the South. Whether Tennessee can afford to lose the bone and muscle of nearly 300,000 laborers, is a very sertous question,—[Nashville Press. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BOARD OF HEALTH. THE "KEROSENE" OILS OF THE CITY-A CLERK

ASKS THAT HIS SALARY BE REDUCED. The Board of Health was called to order yesterday at 2 p. m., Commissioner Manniere in the Chair. The President of the Board, Mr. Lincoln, was absent. The Attorney said: Of the large number of specimens of kerosene tested by the Chemist, 13 were up to the standard burning point required by the Board, while they fell below the standard as to the flashing point of the vapor of the oil. On motion, these cases were allowed to pass without prosecution for the present. The Sanitary Comwithout prosecution for the present. The Sanitary Committee recommended the appointment of Drs. Carpenter and Hasse, as Assistant Sanitary Inspectors in the Eleventh Ward, and they were so appointed. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, Dr. William C. Roberts was appeinted Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and was assigned to the duty of following up small-pox cases and vaccinating people in the vicinity where such cases occurred. The Clerk then read the report of the Sanitary Superintendent on the kerosene investigation, as follows:

Report on the examination of kerosene oils sold in the

ug at., 56, 56, 116; peddler, as name.

The foregoing report is approved.

MAX MOELLER, Chemist, and agent in obtaining evience. W. H. CHANDLER, acting Chemist.

year, while his pay is \$1,800. He makes a formal request in writing that his salary be reduced to \$1,500. On mo-tion, the request was granted; but afterward the vote was reconsidered and the matter was referred to the Fi-nance Committee. The board then adjourned.

BROOKLYN TENANT-HOUSES.

A MODEL BUILDING-OPPORTUNITY FOR CO-OPER-ATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

A model tenement house is now in full operation in Brooklyn. The structure is named Duffield Terrace, and stands on Duffield-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., about ten minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. The front has an extent of 130 feet, and there are two wings, each 125 feet, while a bath-house and other onveniences run across the rear, the whole inclosing a court 65 feet square, paved with bitumen gravel, in the French style, and so hard thus art wheels make no impression upon it. In the centre is an inclosure planted with flowers, and near by is a swing for children. The walls of the building are four stories high, and the suites are reached by partly-opened balconies, whose supports form effective fire-escapes, The main front has a fine and imposing appearance, unsurpassed by any tenement-house elsewhere, and is divided by faint lines into what is termed ax houses, each with a front of 725 feet, and running back 37 feet. The front suites, including the first and second stories, have a neat ceilar of basement for storing coal. Directly entering from the street one passes through a flue hall, then into the parlor, with grate, marble mantel, and ornamented gas fixtures, next into the kirchen, which contains an improved range, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, and hast into a befreom and storeroom. Ascending the statirway a front parlor is reached, and also two nice bedrooms and a bath-room, with hot and cold water, marble wash-basin, and water-closet. The rooms are heated fron below, and embrace all modern improvements. The rent charged for such a suite is \$50 a month, and those acquainted with tenement-houses know that like accommodations are not to be had for the money in the old tenement-houses of either New-York or Brooklyn. The upper front suites are chaaper, though the rooms are of the same size. They are reached by double stairways from a middle passage way which leads to the court. The rent of the rear suites ranges from \$18\$ to \$23 or \$25 a a mouth, each suite having four rooms, with closets, gas, water, and marble mantels; and, as the rooms for each family run across from one outside wall to another, there is not a single dark room, and perfect ventilation is secured. It was a middle passage way which leads to the court are separate water-closets, and a sufficient number of bath rooms, where cold baths can be taken at any time, and hot baths twice a week, all at the expense of the owners of the house.

In connection is a central depository for slone, which descend into the basement. The celtars have brick partitions for each family from the flat is searcely possible to disturb a family roll of the whole of Brooklyn and of much of the adjoining country; and there, too, fresh breezes blow from sea and land. This space is used for drying courters and ance, unsurpassed by any tenement-house elsewhere. and is divided by faint lines into what is termed six houses, each with a front of 2% feet, and running back 3

PLEASURE AND DEATH-SAD END OF A PIC-NIC. Larned of Dudley, Mass., was drowned in Webster Lake, on Monday last, under very painful circumstances. A

private pic-nic party, consisting of the descendants of Dr. John Eliot Enton, who was himself adineal descendant of "John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians," were assembled in a grove near the lake. The party consisted of nearly 79 persons of both sexes, mostly young people. Among them were Col. Morris Larned, wife and family, grandchildren, and great-grandenildren; James Robinson, and family, from Rockville, Conn.; Henry C. Bowen, Pubisher of The N. F. Independent, and family; Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Sarah Newman and daughter, from Le Roy; Mrs. Baboock and family from Boston; John E. Larned and Thomas Larned of Wobster, with their respective families, and others. During the whole afternoon a sail boat and two or three row-boats were out on the lake with some of the young folks of the party. The last excursion left the shore at 3 o'clock, consisting of about a dozen persons. When they were in the middle of the lake, a sudden gust of wind upset the boat. The ladles were assisted to lay hold of the boat which was lying on its side. When all had got hold, the boat sank, so that only their heads were above water. It was then discovered that Mr. George B. Larned had left the party and had struck for the shore nearly three-quarters of a mile distout, A small fishing boat, a mile or more distant, made toward the main party, and all were finally rescued, Nothing more was seen or heard of Mr. Larned who had struck out for shore. Two days have since transpired, and although a large number of the citizens of Webstet and vieluity have exerted themselves to the uttermost, the body of Mr. Larned had not been found up to yesterday afternoon. He has many relatives and friends in New-York and elsewhere, who deeply mourn his untimely fate. isher of The N. Y. Independent, and family; Mr. and Mrs.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. The thirty-ninth National exhibition of the

American Institute will be opened to the public en Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the Empire Skating Rink in Thirdave., Sixty-third-st. At present there are no articles in the building except a loom and a few pieces of machineparing the hall for the reception of goods and machinery. The managers of the Fair were fortunate in securing the Rink, as it is commodious and well-lighted. The size of the building is 350x170 feet. The main hall is 300x170 feet, and on either side of it is a promenade or platform 24 feet in width, slightly elevated above the center. The roof is co feet high, supported by single arches. The ends of the arches are imbedded in concrete and oak timbers 6 feet below the surface of the ground. This is said to be the largest building of the kind ra America not having the arches braced by tie rods. Another structure, 54x180 feet, has just been erected adjoining the eastern end of the rink. Here the various kinds of machinery will be placed. Still another building for the furnaces and boilers is to be put up. Although the capacity of the main floor is 45,500 square feet, still every foot of space has been taken, and yet there is an increas ing demand for more room. In the large hall long tables are placed at regular intervals for the accommodation of the articles to be exhibited. A passage way 16 feet wide the articles to be exhibited. A passage way is feet wide extends from the front entrance through the building into the machine shep. Great care will be observed in leaving room enough between the tables so that the people can pass to different parts of the hall without crowding. In addition to the hundreds of gas-jets which project from the arched supports, four chandeliers are to be suspended from the roof. All parts of the house will be brilliantly illuminated at night time. The front rooms are being painted and occupied by the officers of the Institute. Those persons whe were so unfortunate as to partake of the food occasionally served up in the restaurant at the last fair will be greatified to learn that Peter W. Downing, the cateror, of this city, will tickle Institute. Those persons who were so unfortunate as te partake of the food occasionally served up in the restaurant at the last fair will be gratified to learn that Peter W. Downing, the caterer, of this city, will tickle the palates of the kinngry people who may be present on this occasion. A capacious dining-room is to be fitted up over the kitchen, while on the floor above a private saloon will be opened for those wishing a regular course. On this floor there is a gallety overlooking the entire building. From the windows of the fadles dressing-room a fine view of Central Park may be had. On either side of the main floor platforms for the musicians have been built. The exhibition will be the most comprehensive and important ever held on this continent. A very large space will be devoted to wool and to products manufactured from this material. The display of machinery will be large and varied. Of the engines, there are to be own of 70-horse power, two of 80, two of 40, and one of 38-horse power, together with a number of portable engines, Among the most noted machines may be mentioned this wonderful positive loom of Lyles, a Bullett printing press, trip and-tipping hammers, electro-magnetic cugines, drop presses, and planing machines. The walls will be hung with pictures, topestry, carpets, and all manner of beautiful and curious handiwork. Little stalls and alcoves are to be partitioned off and devoted to paintings, soulpture, and other works of art. Every description of musical instruments, agricultural im laments, products of the soil and of the shop are admitted. There will be music by the forge as well as on the plano. Ponderous trip-hammers will beat out curious forms in iron, while sparks fly and bellows blow. Those who preach of a decaying nation should be there to examine the inventions, and to see what some men can do. There will be fabrics of every kind manufactured from cotton, flax, and silk. The national Association of Wool Manufacturers will, for the first time in the United States, give a compl ren under 12 years, 25c.

THE WORK OF THE LABOR BUREAU.

From the monthly statement of the Free Labor Bureau, it appears that during August the number of situations applied for by males was 1,053; offered, 762; procured, 654. Brickmakers, farm hands, and laborers have been most in demand. For situations requiring skilled labor the supply has been small and the demand less. No less than 125 persons applied for situations as clerks, and only ten were procured places. As will be seen by the above numbers, the supply of male laber has been, during the past mouth, far in excess of the demand. The number of situations applied for by females during August has been 1,728; offered, been, during the past month, far in excess of the demand-The number of situations applied for by fe-males during August has been 1,728; effered, 2,338, procured, 1,638. The classes of females principally in request are chambermaids, general houseworkers, laundresses, nurses, and waitresses. The females who attend the Burcau are far superior in manners and gen-eral appearance to those to be found in private Intelli-gence Offices. On Monday last situations were obtained for 101 females, being the largest number supplied on any one duy since the opening of the Burcau. The total number of situations procured both for males and fe-insless in August was 2,338-1,312 in the city, and 1,636 in the country.

THE FORTIETH-ST. MURDER.

Coroner Rollins yesterday, at the Morgue, held an inquest over Mrs. Bridget Woods, who was fatally beaten on Tuesday morning in front of her shanty, in West Fortieth-st. near Tenth-ave., by her husband, a fall account of which was given it THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. There were present a number of the witnesses of the afray. The following testimony was given:

account of which was given it. The Teturne of yesterday. There were present a number of the witnesses of the affray. The following testimony was given:

Mary J. Devine, living in West Forntshoan, near Jesthare, testified that the deceased and prisoner were in the highest of danking to excess; they had been drinking on Monday, together with a Mrs. Burrs, who lived with them; witness was them during the day, insidence, the adjusted with them; witness was them during the day, insidency in a dynamic dance; they continued to drink and carrows all through the high, making so much noise as to actionally district the repuses at those bring in the neighborhood; at 3 a. in, whineas hearing the neise of a disturbance between the parties, get up, and saw Mrs. Woods running out of the shanty, followed by her husband, who occateok her, and seiturbance between the parties of cheen Clark; the wonate made no entery, owing to her husband; choking her; the parties then west into the shanty, and no more noise was beauty of the woods, and found Mrs. Woods bring insensible on the disart, bliefly from wonds in the head; Mrs. Barra, who was still interested and he had been "scarly incidenced by the bloody rasersia," meaning Woods and found Mrs. Woods bring insensible on the disart, bliefly from wonds in the head; Mrs. Barra, who was still interested the saw him do so.

While Mulligan a lab of eight years, living in one of the shanties in the vicinity, testified that he was the presence statice and like the deceased, and streward strike her with a wick; the also saw Owen Clark, a brother of the deceased, citabut her; witness in carplayed in a daily from her excess of the assault; the inimites of woods is sharty that the word was not there at the inimites of woods is sharty that who he had the saw the presence statice and like the deceased in the her all the presence statice and strength and was a palled onto the Clark and Woods, which who was a shart of the shorter, and was a lab of the saw the previous sharty that winders a palled wit

whit had been called in; had not seen Clark in that vicinity since Sunday morning has.

Officer Thomas P. Murphy of the Twentieth Precinct testified that the sister of the deceased came to him and said that her sister fails been morning of the translation of the standard of the Woods, and there found the woman in the condition described; the prisener, who was very unch intexicated, was pointed out as the one who had besten her; he was here sisting on a steel beside the outcancer he mattered, in a half-decaken way, that he had done it; he was however, so much under the influence way, that he had done it; he was however, so much mader the influence way, that he had done it, he was however, so much mader the influence way, that he had done it we have the such more the influence way, that he had would give no intelligible account of the affair; in the of injury that we could give no intelligible account of the affair; in the afternoon, a lite. Mary Daly accorded Owen Clark of having caused the afternoon, as the words, and on this information he was taken have early by the witness; Mrs. Birres, who occupied the sharty with the Woods, and the pairs also occurring a sharty in the vicinity, bestified that Mrs. Mrs. Pairs also occurring a sharty in the vicinity, bestified that

the witness, and believe the arrest of Woods, and has not since been heated of by the Police.

Mrs. Mary Daly, also occupying a shanty in the vicinity, brainfed that also know nothing of the affew or its origin; she was intoxiced when also know nothing of the affew or its origin; she was intoxiced when she made the assertion that she know all short the affect. On feet Clarke was questioned to see that the south Honoling he say, the arid of the death of the sister when coming up-town on a Tenthe are, art, he desired all knowledge of the death of his sister until informed of it on this occasion.

Dr. John Beach testified that he had made a post morter m examination of the body of the decivased. He found increations of the back of the of the decivased. He found increations of the back of the skull, a quantity of extravasted blood was found on the brain; one of skull, a quantity of extravasted blood was found on the brain; one of the small arteries off the brain was reptured; to the opinion of Dr. Beach, death was the result of compression of the brain, caused by the violence described.

The case was then submitted to the Jury, who rendered a ve relict "that the deceased came to her death from

a ve rdict "that the deceased came to her death from compression of the brain, the result of violence at the hands of her husband, James Woods," The prisoner, Woods, was examined by the Coroner. He stated that he